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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

THE WHISTLING BOY.

(Ernest McGaffey in the Independent.)
Over the pavement comes the schoolboy, lips a-pucker, cheeks outblown, scraps of ancient tunes he whistles, little catches of his own.
For is it not vacation time, the greatest of all boons. When he wanders like an Arab in the golden afternoons?
Whistle, whistle, how his treble through the varied bustle cleaves,
Drops its music noisier than the sparrows in the eaves;
Whistle, whistle, what a joyance it echos up the street,
That he heard in all his journeyings no music half so sweet;
For he whistles down the shadows that the jealous hours have cast,
And in whistling off the present he has whistled up the past.
I have heard the blackbirds whistling on a swaying maple bough,
And have heard the plovers whistle as they walk behind the plow;
I have heard the mournful meadow lark, whose whistle is a wail,
And well I know the whistle of the brown and bonny quail;
Yet none of these may enter in the city's grimy walls,
Where the crash of wheels is constant and the veiling smoke appals.
But the whistling of the schoolboy seems to bring them back to me,
And I see an old red schoolhouse by a gnarled willow-cherry tree,
For his whistling tells of happiness untried with care's alloy,
And I mark amid his shrillings, little I whistled when I was a boy.
"Bonny Boon" and "Annie Laurie," "Yankee Doodle come to town,"
"Sally's Hornpipe," "Old Dan Tucker," "Money Musk" and "Campanella."
Why, I seem to smell the clover and the basswood budding bright,
There's a well-swept in the distance and an orchard to the right;
And the pink-white apple blossoms send this message from each bough:
"School is over for the summer; school is over, over now!"
Whistle, whistle, they are coming, all my happy boyhood days,
With the sound of running waters, and the winding, wooded ways;
Whistle, whistle, now he ceases—and you sunshat's golden gleam,
Turns as gray and cold as winter—God have mercy, 'tis a dream.

CURIOUS CORONERS' VERDICTS.

One Died From "National Causes."
While "Hart Deserve" Killed One.
Some of the coroners' verdicts in the country of 50 and 60 years ago are very curious. The following are some of the causes assigned for death:
"She came to her death by strangulation incontinently we have seen our hands and seal the day above written."
"An Burns came to his death by a bullet running away with a wazoon and being thrown therefrom."
"By taking with his own hands an over-dose of medicine."
"From causes unknown to the jury and being no medical case."
"Came to his death from national causes."
An inquisition held upon the body of John Brown there being dead by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, who upon their oaths do say that he came to his death in the following manner, by falling off the plank bridge accidently while trying to cross the stream and was drowned."
"Said child, aged one day, old, came to her death from spasms, said child having been found by the witness in a trunk, under very suspicious circumstances."
"The powers on which he died do say that he came to his death by old age, as he could not see anything else the matter."
"The said deceased was killed by the following causes, to wit: from some sudden cause to the jurors unknown."
"The said deceased being an orphan, father and mother being both dead."
"From an overdose of gin administered by his own hand."
"Disability caused by lunacy."
"Being run over by a horse and cart, and killed from the engine."
"Came to his death by tender No. 7 jumping the track, on which he was riding, either jumping or falling off and engine running over him which was an accident, and no fault of the engineer of said engine."
"He came to his death by the lightning striking him."
"From heart disease."
"Came to his death in the following manner, to wit: He was born dead."
"From excessive drinking and laying out in the sun."
"From the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown and afterward placed on the track and got run over by a locomotive train."
"Congestion of the brain an apoplexy."
"The body was so mangled and mutilated that the jury could not tell anything about it, but that it was killed by the engine, by some unknown person or persons."
"Deaths of the jury are respectively as follows:
"Added on the left side by knifing of hot water burning over on his left side and immediately causing his death."
"From the effects of injuries received by her close accidental taking fire."
"From exposure."

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, OCT. 20, 1891.

Globe Pocket Calendar.

OCTOBER 1891											
Su.	M.	Tu.	We.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Moon's Phases				
							1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31										

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE—By mail, \$2.00 per year. Postage prepaid.
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If every reader of this issue, whether or not he or she is a subscriber, will send a list of 10 or a dozen names of persons in his or her neighborhood, THE WEEKLY GLOBE will be thankful. We will send a sample copy free to each. Write names on a postal card and address THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass.

AN ELEGANT ETCHING

and a beautiful magazine and THE WEEKLY GLOBE for six months for only 50 cents, if you are a new subscriber; but the offer is limited to three weeks from this date, and you must order some time before Nov. 15. You will receive the value at regular prices of \$1.75 for 50 cents.

It is an unparalleled offer, and we expect that thousands will take advantage of it. Already hundreds of subscriptions are coming in. Order early, and ask some of your friends to order with you.

GOV. PATTISON TO THE FORT.

Pennsylvania is fortunate in possessing a Democratic governor so honest and fearless as ROBERT E. PATTISON.
Republicans of the Keystone State have strenuously endeavored to choke off all investigation of the BARSKLEY scandals. By summoning the State Senate in extraordinary session the Governor has not only checkmated Boss QUAY's little move, but has forced to the front the issue of reform.
Gov. PATTISON's strong, stern message to the Senate, yesterday, demands, in the name of a plundered State, that punishment shall be meted out to all who were in league with BARSKLEY in the robbery of \$1,750,000 from the treasury of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. He calls for a clean sweep from office of every man implicated in the great scandal. The light must be turned on the State treasurer's department, upon the doings in the auditor's office and in every department where the hands of BARSKLEY and his fellow-looters have been at their evil work.
Law that does not execute the purposes of justice falls ignominiously in its mission. Gov. PATTISON appeals to the Senate to see to it that villainy does not escape unpunished through the connivance of any officials of State or court, high or low. He has championed reform where its cause most needed support. Gov. PATTISON deserves the thanks of every honest man in Pennsylvania for his determined attack upon the citadel of corruption.

COMBATING TIN PLATE LIES.

Tin plate from the consumer's point of view is a very different thing from the tin plate of the MCKINLEY fancy. To the former it is a necessary of life that has been enhanced in price by a taxing tariff. In the latter's fancy it is the glorified symbol of a great industry, called into being by a single touch from the wand of the goddess Protection.
But business men have little faith in mere airy visions that vanish like a soap bubble when pricked by facts. Consumers of tin plate in America, wearying at last of MCKINLEY's insinuations, oft repeated, have organized a great association. It represents establishments which use three-fifths at least of the tin plate brought into requisition in America. There is no politics in the organization; it means simply business and truth.
Hon. THOMAS L. BUNTING, congressman-elect from the Hamburg district in New York, has prepared an address on the tin-plate question, which shows clearly enough the real and pressing grievances which forced this organization for self-defense of over 300 leading business men and business houses in America.
Eight million dollars a year is the tribute paid to MCKINLEY's madness by the canning industry of this republic. This industry affords a livelihood, directly or indirectly, to nearly two millions of our people, yet it is mercilessly taxed, simply that American tin plate factories may be talked up by Republican orators on the stump, with slight prospect of materializing even in the far future.
Congressman BUNTING points out that, instead of depressing the price of tin plate, the McKinley bill made it possible for speculators to anticipate the proposed advance in making sales in nine months to such an extent that consumers paid an advance on tin plate almost equal to the increase in duty. He quotes HENRY NASH & Co. of Liverpool to the effect that speculators made a profit of £1,000,000 in nine months.
Coming down to the hard cash of America it is shown that the increased cost to consumers of canned goods, by reason of the duty on the tin in the can, is enough to pay 12,000 workmen a salary of \$400 a year, with \$200,000 left over. In the absence of duty the canner could pay the farmer 25 cents more for the fruits, etc., canned, and yet still meet them for the old price.
Our meat packers used 600,000 boxes of tin-plate in the year ending March 1 last. Of this 475,000 boxes were used at home. The duty which the consumers paid was \$1,225,750, or enough to pay for 56,287 more head of cattle, which would have paid the farmer \$20 a head, and would have required for grazing over 1,000,000 acres.
It is no wonder that the organs of ultra-protection strive to break the force of stern business facts such as these. But it is a very weak answer to assert, as the Journal practically does, that because a few men who hope to make tin plate some day did not find it to their purpose to join in the consumer's movement, therefore the consumers have no just grievance.
Even if led by the promise of alien labor

freely imported some would-be monopolist should try to set up a tin-plate factory on this side of the Atlantic, such an enterprise would no more be "American" than if its laborers lived in the land from which they came. Nor would the fact of such an establishment diminish by a single hair the weight of the burdens that McKinley has laid upon the tin-plate consumers of the United States.

IT IS THE CONSUMER WHO PAYS.

Who pays the duty on imported goods? If it is not the American consumer, as certain organs of ultra-protection are fond of arguing, then there has been some strange juggling with figures in the Treasury Department. The report concerning imported merchandise for 1890 presents, among others, this interesting and instructive exhibit:

	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Caster oil, gallons	6,901	\$2,010	\$5,520
Playing cards	6,303	6,353
Corn and potato starch, pounds	1,169,705	23,827	23,894
Cigars, pounds	1,213,751	95,065	4,023,395
Labels, sizes larger than 24 by 40 inches, 30 by 15 inches	447,965	102,023	223,002
Window glass, sizes larger than 30 by 15 inches	55,386,457	1,054,301	1,331,902

On the theory which MCKINLEY appears to have persuaded himself is true, certain generous-minded glass manufacturers abroad have not only poured into Uncle Sam's coffers every dollar they received for their goods, but paid him a bonus of nearly \$278,000 for the privilege of finding "dead head" customers on this side of the Atlantic.
"Oh, but it is the importers who pay the duty," some McKinleyite may aver. Yet it is scarcely likely, to say the least, that American business men would pay over a million for glass besides \$1,331,902 in duties, and then sell their wares at their cost abroad to the American buyer, cheerfully losing a sum equal to the duty charges in the cause of patriotism and the American market.

So it is with the cigar importers and the rest. They are all in business for profit, not philanthropy. As long as importations continue, it is the consumer who must pay the whole cost and give the importer besides a living profit. If there is an enormous duty, it is so much added to the cost of the article to the consumer. Neither the foreign manufacturer nor the American importer are engaged in paying duties out of their own pocket without the prospect of reimbursement from the American buyer.

AGENTS WANTED

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Macaroni was free under the three above-named laws. MCKINLEY has levied a tax of two cents a pound.

And we might continue the list of increased and new taxes upon the necessities of the people.
Now, after the Boston Journal has assured the people that these are taxes to be paid by somebody, are the people going to believe that these taxes are not being paid every day in increased prices?

Not if the Court of Common Sense knows herself, and she thinks she does.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF WORKING FAMILIES.

To the pair whose constant struggle since the day they were made one has been to make \$1 do the work of \$2, there seems no greater truth than that money is the root of all evil. Not only does anxiety about monetary affairs sap the physical constitution, and mar the fair day-dreams of their sanguine youth, but it fills both their waking and sleeping hours with terrors and worries, to which a sensitive conscience seems to each a most eager abettor.
Added to this, alas, is the sad realization that the love which would need to be the object of its affections, and would now, if necessary, sacrifice life itself, cannot hold in check the bickering fault-finding, the self-blame and the bewailing which are the only disgrace and the true curse of poverty.
The legitimate results and inconveniences of financial trouble are oftentimes borne patiently by the parents in a noble spirit of self-sacrifice while they are strong and their children are young. With what fond hopes do they anticipate the years to come when their offspring shall assist them in bearing these heavy burdens, with loving sympathy if not with actual aid. But, alas! how often are these expectations doomed to the bitterest disillusion.
Who has not known the initial discord to creep into an otherwise harmonious and lovely home through the first earnings of the girl or boy, just past school and apprenticeship days? Who has not known a father whose son has been given better advantages than he himself enjoyed, actually envious of the boy's smartness, or of the deference paid to his ability and money-getting qualities by an admiring circle of foolish mothers and sisters? This could, however, seldom occur except where the concealed young tyro is wanting in that respect and humility which is usually characterized by his father at that tender age.
Who has not marvelled at the household system which could allow an unselfish boy to be the mainstay of the family, the denier resort for others' improvidence and slothfulness, while his brother simply is

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He will stand above their coffins with that sweet, ineffable smile of his, and make it a delightful pleasure to attend the funeral.

UNCLE DUDLEY.

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Filling for Hectograph.

To the Editor of The Globe:
To make filling for hectograph, put two ounces of common fish glue in a saucepan with a little water, melt down smooth, then put in four ounces of glycerine and stir well. Turn into a pan about 60 inches, and let cool for three or four hours. Before using, wash off with sponge and cold water. T. A.

How to Cook Egg Plant.

To the Editor of The Globe:
The person asking for a recipe for cooking egg plant will find this exceptionally good: Slice the egg plant at least one-half inch thick, pare each slice carefully and lay them in salt water for an hour or more, putting a plate on to keep them under the water. Wipe dry, then dip in flour, dip in beaten egg and roll in very fine bread crumbs. Fry in hot lard till well done and nicely browned. E. R. L.

Anxious to Learn.

To the Editor of The Globe:
What is a bark, a barkentine, a brig, a brigantine and a ship? Please tell me what number of masts and what masts have yards in each case. C. F. S.

A ship has three masts and carries yards, or is "changed right" on the three.
A bark has three masts, but is square rigged only on the fore and main, the mizen having a "fore and aft" rig. It has at least one-half inch of gaff top-sail of a steeple or schooner.
A barkentine has three masts and is square rigged on the fore or forward one only.
A brig has two masts and is fully square rigged on both of them.
A brigantine has two masts and is fully square rigged on the fore, the main mast being the rig of a topsail schooner—a fore and aft mainmast and a square topsail and topgallant sail. The name "brigantine" is often misapplied to what is really a hermaphrodite, or "molders" brig, as the old sailors say—a craft with two masts, square rigged on the fore and with a fore and aft rig on the main; a combination of the brig and schooner rig, from whence the name "hermaphrodite."—(Ed.)

Pickle-Minded.

If a lady is engaged to a gentleman and she wishes to break the engagement, can she do so without any trouble? Can she be sued for breach of promise? MABEL.
He can sue her if he wishes.

Woman's Liability.

Will you kindly inform me what is the liability of a woman owing real estate, who indorses a note and who disposed of her property before it is discovered that a payment of the note is refused? Will you also inform me how long a note is good after it becomes due? F. E. T.

The liability is the same as that of a man under similar circumstances, to be sued. Note holds good for six years.

Installments.

I bought a piece of jewelry on the installment plan. After paying about one-third of the amount the firm changed hands and I have not paid any since. Can they arrest me for not paying, or would it be all right if I paid as before? TROUBLE.

If the firm changed hands you should pay the new firm. They cannot arrest you.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Trouble in the Adams Express Co.'s Directorate.

Canada on the Brink of Bankruptcy or Annexation.

Notable News from Every Section of the Republic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The new developments in the Adams Express Company's affairs today make the case against the company somewhat more complicated. It is now known that neither the ex-president, Clapp Spooner, nor the ex-vice-president, John Hoey, nor the ex-treasurer, John W. Spooner, have any stock in the company for the last three years. This was found out when it was decided to prevent the transfer of the stock, which was supposed to be standing in their names, on the books of the company. The revelation was a surprise to the new officers, and they were at a loss to know how such a thing could have gone on without being known.

At the office of the company it was said that an attempt would be made, and that quickly, to try to recover the large sums of money which the syndicate had secured from the Adams Express Company. Spooner had begun immediately, and while the company has little hope of recovering anything from Mr. Hoey there are good grounds for the belief that a judgment can be secured against Mr. Spooner which will be of great value.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court today, upon the application of Henry Sanford, president of the Adams Express Company, granted an attachment against the property of John Hoey, the deceased president of the company, in a suit to recover over \$600,000.

The attachment is granted on the ground of non-residence, Mr. Hoey's home being at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The attachment was at once handed to Deputy Sheriff Stevens.

John Hoey, ex-president of the Adams Express Company, was interviewed, but he declined to talk of the charges made against him, saying, he said, under the advice of his counsel.

He added, however, that the charges are so serious that he must answer them, but that would come at the proper time.

He said he would not appear to defend the suit when wanted, and that he had notified the sheriff to that effect.

The public, he said, should realize that they have heard but one side of the story as yet.

In a few days they would hear the other.

WRECKED AT MINGO.

TWO PERSONS KILLED BY COLLISION OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—The Pan Handle vestibule limited east-bound was wrecked at Mingo Junction, four miles west of Steubenville, O., at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

The train, Marshall, brakeman, and Joseph Weston, express messenger, were killed, and postal clerk A. R. Keyes, S. Davis and J. H. Marshall were seriously injured.

The passengers were injured, and the train was badly shaken up.

The accident was caused by a head-on collision of the train with a freight train on a piece of track called the "leaky."

The crash was terrific, completely demolishing the engines, telescoping the postal and baggage cars, but fortunately only a few persons were killed.

IN HARD STRAITS.

Annexation to the United States or Bankruptcy for Canada.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Special from Ottawa says Premier Abbott is greatly concerned over the unmistakable sentiment rapidly developing in every quarter of the Dominion in favor of political union with the United States.

Several of the most ardent supporters of the late Sir John Macdonald have become the foremost promoters of the movement.

The late Sir John Macdonald, it is said, that, as much as he disliked to make the admission, there was no disputing the fact that only recently he had declared that the country was being completed by the case of bankruptcy or annexation "squarely before the people."

There are more than 100 seats in Parliament now held by those who were formerly from 50 to 75 elections, in which the question of political union with the United States will be the important issue.

WILLIAM ROSE EXECUTED.

Hanged at Midnight in Compliance With Missouri Law.

REDFORD FALLS, Minn., Oct. 16.—William Rose was hanged soon after midnight this morning, under the law that requires all executions to be carried out between midnight and dawn, out of sight of all spectators, men and women.

Rose wrote a long letter to the press yesterday in which he charged a farmer named Glover with committing the murder.

LOOKS LIKE THE MAFIA.

New Orleans Italian Riddled with Bullets in Quarrel Over Cards.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17.—A Melendro Baragona, an Italian, was assassinated last night.

The affair bears all the marks of the Mafia.

There was a game of cards at an Italian saloon in the French market.

A quarrel arose, and finally a stampede, and as the victim reached the door he was riddled with bullets.

The police have arrested the proprietor of the saloon and several others, but there is no positive proof as to who did the shooting.

It is a curious fact that Chief of Police has issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named "Boss" who is said to be a member of the Mafia.

ONLY A REPORTER DARED.

Others Lacked Courage to Find if Diptheria Patients Were Dead.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15.—On Friday afternoon last Mrs. Sarah D. Bostwick died of malignant diptheria. The day before she died her daughter, Carrie, was taken ill with the same disease. On Saturday night it was reported that Carrie had died, and that her sister was at the point of death, but no one cared to go to the Bostwicks home to verify the report.

In three churches yesterday morning the death of Carrie was announced, and prayers were offered for her soul. The girls were buried in the cemetery, and the day before, and yesterday morning during the services in the chapel Dr. Cheney told the members of the church that the girl had died of diptheria.

The girl's death was a great loss to the family, and the community.

TO POPULARIZE THE ARMY.

Gen. Kautz Says That Should be the Aim of the Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—In his annual report to the War Department, Brig-Gen. A. V. Kautz, commanding the department of the Columbia, says:

"The greatest of the highest duty of our small army in time of peace is to be the acquisition and dissemination of military knowledge among the people."

To this end the army should become to a certain extent an educational institution, and each post as far as practicable a military school, with the object of qualifying every enlisted man as far as possible to be able to instruct and prepare the citizen who volunteers to serve in time of war."

The recruit should be furnished from all parts of the Union in proportion to the population, to serve as a rule only one enlistment in the army, and to be able to serve as officers in the event of war, and as instructors for the State military organizations in time of peace."

"Our army is an expensive and necessary feature of our government, and I know of

no adequate return for its cost in time of peace that would justify the preparation for war of a corps of officers."

We cannot hope to popularize the army so long as we are dependent on the details of European armies, and there is no necessity of the army to justify its maintenance."

The probable speedy disappearance of danger from Indian war gives importance to the consideration of other lines of duty for the army to justify its maintenance."

SAVED HIS MASTER'S LIFE.

Fidelity of a Dog Shown on the Lehigh Valley.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Oct. 13.—Engineer Aron of the express bound last night for Shamokin, on the Lehigh Valley line, saw an object in the road ahead of him.

He reversed his train and succeeded in stopping the train some distance away.

The fireman got out to remove the obstruction, and on approaching found a ferocious bull lying across the track.

The dog was very vicious, and leaped at the fireman, who, however, escaped and ran back for assistance.

An attempt was made to shoot the dog, but this could not be done without endangering the man's life. Finally a friend of the drunken man came along, and, coaxing the animal away, the man was released. The dog was then freed after a delay of over half an hour.

Crushing an Outbreak in Montevideo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Herald this morning publishes a special cable dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, that the revolutionists were shot and killed, and as many more wounded in the recent uprising.

The number of those participating in the movement was about 600 men.

The government supporters declared that the revolutionists were largely responsible for the revolt, and that they urged the Junta to act in its interest.

Montevideo has been placed under martial law.

It is leaked out that \$300,000 was offered the colonel of the artillery to turn over the town to the rebels, but he refused.

Commander of Fort Schuyler Accused of Fraud.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Major Charles B. Newkirk, U. S. A., commanding at Fort Schuyler, was placed under arrest yesterday morning and relieved of his command. The charges against him are of issuing worthless checks and duplicating his pay vouchers.

The order of arrest was issued by Major Howard, acting under instructions from the War Department.

The charges have been preferred by the War Department, and the case is now in the hands of the military authorities.

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THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1891.

ROGER Q. MILLS OF TEXAS.

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